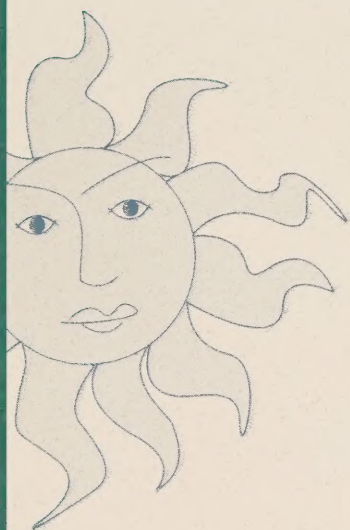


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Government
Publications

Where Can I Find... ?

A research guide
for groups interested
in health and
environment issues



Health
Canada

Santé
Canada



Environment
Canada

Environnement
Canada

This guide was written for the Community Animation Program (CAP) by donalee Moulton, a professional writer based in Halifax. CAP is a joint Health Canada and Environment Canada program that aims to build the capacity of community groups to make the links between, and take action on, issues involving both health and environment. We encourage you to make copies of all or part of this guide and to share them with others.

This guide is also available on the Internet at:
<http://www.ns.ec.gc.ca/action21/anim.html>

For more information about CAP:

Community Animation Program (CAP)
c/o Environment Canada
5th Floor, Queen Square
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6
(902) 426-2578 or
1-800-663-5755 toll-free in the Atlantic Provinces

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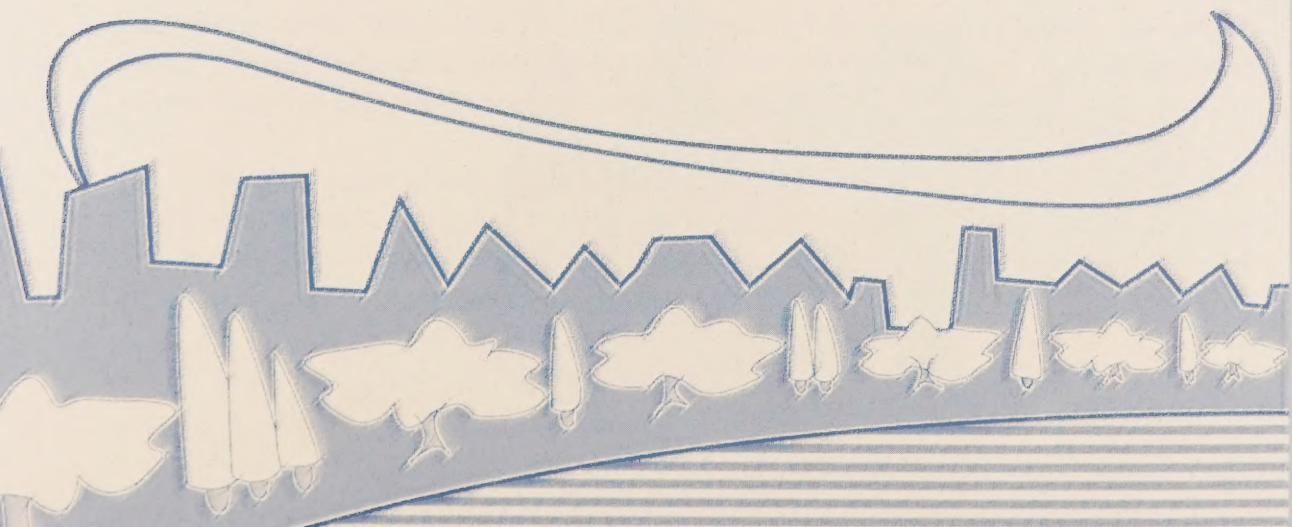
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Research is important. Indeed, it is central to the work most community groups do. You rely on your research to:

- ◆ Learn more about an issue
- ◆ Help build community programs
- ◆ Improve your lobbying efforts
- ◆ Provide your community with up-to-date information
- ◆ Give your group credibility with the media, the government and the community

WHERE can I find...?

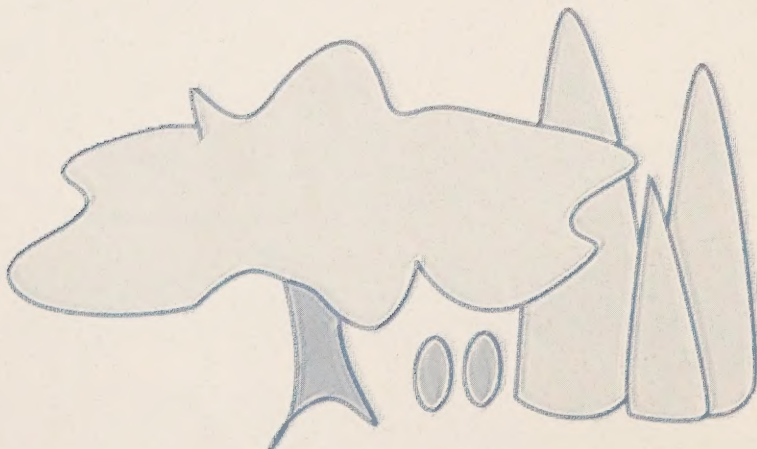
Good question. There is, however, no easy answer. It can take a lot of time and energy to find the facts you need. The key is to make sure that your time and energy aren't wasted. This guide can help. It will provide you with information on:

- ◆ Finding experts who can lend a hand
- ◆ Making the best use of a library
- ◆ Using the Internet effectively
- ◆ Reaching the right person in government
- ◆ Getting information you can count on
- ◆ Copying material legally
- ◆ Citing references properly

The guide will also give you tips on:

- ◆ Putting a research plan in place
- ◆ Narrowing your topic
- ◆ Finding facts you can trust
- ◆ Spending your time – and your money – wisely

Tip: When your group relies on facts to make a point you build a reputation as an authority in the field. The key is to let the public come to their own conclusion based on the facts. You must ensure however, that your information is accurate.

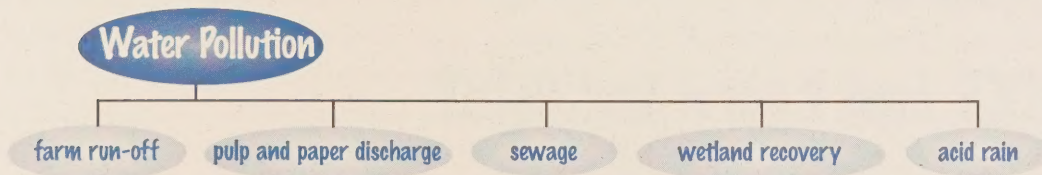


HOW do I get started?

When you have a question you often want to dive right in to find the answer. This will no doubt keep you busy, but it can waste a lot of your time and test your patience. The key is planning. Good planning will provide you with direction. You are less likely to find yourself on a path that leads you away from where you want to go.

The first step is to narrow your topic. What is it you really want to know? Be specific. If you are, for example, interested in learning more about asthma be prepared to be swamped with information. The topic is too broad. However, what you may really be interested in is asthma and air pollution. Narrowing the topic even a little will help you avoid having to read a lot of material that is not relevant. Even better is to restrict the topic further. For example, what you may really be interested in is asthma and air pollution in Prince Edward Island.

It can be hard to narrow your topic. One method is to identify the broad area of research – water pollution, for example – then list sub-topics, or questions, that fall under this broad topic. This could include: farm run-off; pulp and paper discharge; wetland recovery; acid rain; and sewage. Next cross off every item that is not relevant to the issue you are now researching. When you've done this repeat the process using each sub-topic as a main theme. For example, acid rain now becomes a main topic. Keep this up until you've narrowed your area of interest to one broad topic and its sub-topics. Keep in mind that the fewer sub-topics you have the more focused your research will be.



Another useful method is brainstorming. Sit down with your group and for 15 to 30 minutes throw out every question you would like answered that relates to your broad area of research. You may be surprised at what people want to know. Once you are finished brainstorming rank the questions in terms of their importance. Take the top three as your starting point.

If it is hard for your group to get together to brainstorm, try free writing. Sit down and, without stopping to think, write down everything you want to know about your broad area of research. Then take a marker and highlight your top three questions or sub-topics.

Who?
What?
When?
Where?
Why?
How?



One other approach you may find helpful is to put yourself in the place of a reporter. If you were researching this story for your local newspaper what information would you need to have? Like any good journalist, start by answering who, what, when, where, why and how. Of these questions, answering “why” is the most important.

Once you know what it is you want to find out, the next step is to identify what information you already have. This will prevent you having to do the same research twice. Check off those questions you have already answered. The questions left over are those that need to be researched.

Tip: It is a good idea to include in your outline the name of the person who is going to research a particular question. This way, if someone else comes across facts that may be helpful, they know who to pass them on to. It also avoids two people doing the same research.

At this point an outline may help. List your broad area of research and underneath it all the information you need to find. See if any of the facts you are looking for are similar and can be grouped together. For example, if your broad topic is flooding, you may have questions that fall into such categories as: prevention, risk, insurance and health problems. Under these sub-topics list the specific topics you want to research. Once again, you may have to identify your priorities.

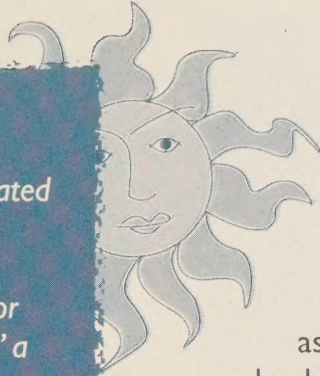
WHERE can I turn for info?

Chat with an expert

Often the easiest and most efficient way to find information is to ask someone who knows. Of course, finding that special someone can sometimes be a problem. The best place to start is with your local community. There are three good starting points: large organizations or firms; specialized groups or companies; and government departments and agencies. (For more on finding experts in the government please see page 12).

One of the best places to start looking for experts, for example, is a university or community college. Many universities have already prepared a list of experts, or speakers, who are willing to share their knowledge on a wide variety of

Tip: If you are looking for health-related information call the Dalhousie University School of Medicine for a copy of "On Call," a guide to more than 300 medical experts in dozens of health fields. Call (902) 494-1900 and ask for Hilary Cole.



subjects. These lists are usually free for the asking.

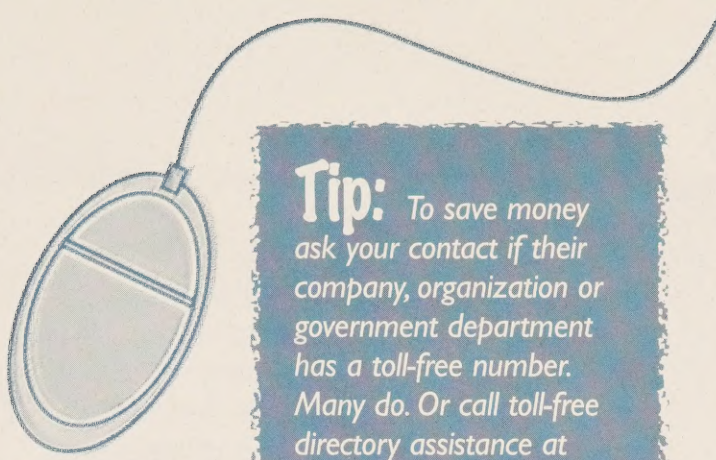
Other large organizations that may be able to help are hospitals, chambers of commerce and boards of trade. Large firms, such as phone and power companies, may also be able to lend a hand. Another good source of information is the local paper. A reporter may have written a story on the issue and have a contact name.

Networks such as, the PEI Environmental Network, the Newfoundland and Labrador Environment Network, the Nova Scotia Environmental Network, the New Brunswick Environmental Network, and the Community Health Promotion Network Atlantic may also be able to give you information or point you in the right direction.

There are also experts right next door. If you are, for example, looking into what you believe is an increase in the number of children with environmental illness, ask your neighbors. They may have important information to share. One may have a grandchild with this health problem; another may be a nurse with a potential contact for you.

Particularly helpful are residents who have lived in your community for awhile. If you are looking at the effects of strip mining on the local river, chat with someone who remembers the river as it was before the mining began. Sit down with residents, perhaps of a local seniors' home, and find out from them how the fishing has changed in the river, how the color of the river has changed, and what used to grow by the river. Oral histories such as these are invaluable.

Tip: The Halifax Regional Library publishes a directory of clubs and organizations each year that lists hundreds of local groups and provides contact names and phone numbers. The directory costs \$2 and can be picked up at any branch. For those groups not in the local area the information is also available through the automated library catalogues. It is also on the Web at <http://www.ccn.cs.dal.ca/Libraries/HCRL/HalifaxLibraryHome.html> If you are not from the Halifax area, check with your local library to see if they produce a similar directory.



Tip: To save money ask your contact if their company, organization or government department has a toll-free number. Many do. Or call toll-free directory assistance at 1-800-555-1212.

Of course, not all your experts or contacts will be local. Many will live out of the province and some will live out of the country. To save yourself time and money try to find a local contact first, or at least a local contact who can provide you with a name and phone number for a long-distance expert.

Electronic mail sent via computer, or e-mail, is another way to find and chat with experts who may have information you need. You can reach a wide number of people quickly and fairly inexpensively by using e-mail. Faxing your request for information to a contact is also a good idea in some cases. But first, of course, you need to know who to contact.

Just as you did when narrowing your topic, take a few minutes with your group and brainstorm about possible sources of information. Write down every idea. Then cross off any people or groups that you have already been in touch with, are too expensive to reach or cannot be reached in the time you have to do your research. Then insert all the remaining sources into your outline. Start by contacting those people in your local area.

Tip: Sources: *Networking For You* lists more than 5000 experts from more than 1000 organizations and covers more than 13,000 topics. The book, which comes out four times a year, costs \$29.95 for a single issue or \$45 for two issues. Sources can also be found on the Web at <http://www.sources.com>. To order a copy call 416-964-7799 or e-mail sources@sources.com

Tip: Use a contact sheet to keep track of experts you've talked with in the past. The contact sheet should list the person's name, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address and mailing address, along with the organization they work for and their area of expertise. To help you get started we have developed a contact sheet that includes contacts you may find helpful (see pg 18).

Before you pick up the phone or hit the keyboard, however, make sure that you know exactly what information you want from your expert. And let the expert know what you are looking for and why. It's a good idea to write down all the questions you want answered. It helps both you and the person you're speaking with. It lets the expert prepare for the discussion and it helps you make sure that no question goes unanswered. It is easy to get side tracked when you are talking with someone about an important subject.

Roam a library

Public libraries are often a researcher's best friend. They contain hundreds of thousands of documents and offer access to hundreds of thousands more. Most libraries are organized into three basic areas: an adult lending section; a children's and young adult's section; and a reference section (where non-lending materials are kept). In Atlantic Canada most materials are in English. A collection of French materials is usually available, as well as smaller collections in other languages.

Libraries also have experts on staff – in the reference department. These people know where to find information quickly and efficiently. They are also more than willing to help you with your research.

Most libraries in Atlantic Canada use an automated library catalogue. This will help you find your way around the library's collection of books and other materials, including videos, CD-ROMS, compact discs, journals and magazines. The catalogue can be found on computer terminals and lets you know what the library owns, where the materials are located, and whether they can be taken out of the library. You can access many of these catalogues 24 hours a day from your own computer.

Sometimes it is not even necessary to visit the library – a simple phone call may do. If the information can be located quickly reference staff will call you back with the info you're looking for.

Tip: *Get to know your local library and its employees. Arrange an orientation tour for your group to familiarize you with the building, catalogues, and all the services. Also let the reference staff know what topics your group is interested in learning more about. They will often keep an eye out for pertinent information.*

Tip: *Subject indexes are also available to help you. We recommend the **Applied Science and Technology Index**, the **Science Citation Index** and **Index Medicus**. Your librarian will be able to get these for you.*

In the library itself you can find materials by author, title, or subject. A search for key words will also help you find items even when you are not sure about the exact subject.

How long you can borrow materials varies from library to library but many offer an education loan for members of community groups. These loans let you borrow up to five items without being charged an overdue fine. The loan period is usually three weeks with one renewal.

Tip: There are a number of guide books that will make your research easier. We recommend: **Where to find what: A handbook to reference services** by James Hillard; **How to do library research** by R.B. Downs and C.D. Keller; and **Walford's guide to reference material** by A.J. Walford. Your librarian will be able to get these books for you.

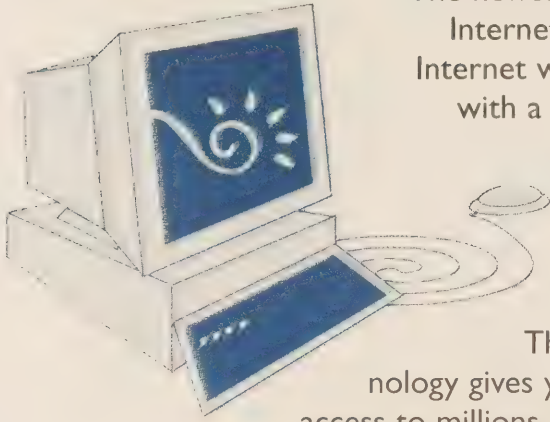
Materials in the reference department usually cannot be borrowed. However, there is a wealth of information here including encyclopedias, dictionaries, directories, handbooks, atlases, almanacs, and indexes. The reference department also has government documents, basic information on law and medicine, business information, consumer reports, back editions of magazines and newspapers, and national and international telephone books.

Books not found within your library system can often be borrowed on an inter-library loan. Books and other materials, including microfilms from the National Archives or National Library and magazine articles that can be photocopied, may be brought in from a wide variety of libraries across Canada, including university libraries. Usually there is no charge for borrowing material through an inter-library loan but some do have lending fees.

Tip: For quick access to a number of public and academic library websites and catalogues in each province try the National Library of Canada's website at: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>

In addition to public libraries, there are also specialized libraries that are often open to the public. Environment Canada in Dartmouth, for example, has a library that contains thousands of materials related to the environment. You are free to use this library Monday through Friday from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Other special libraries can be found in other government agencies, universities, community colleges, businesses, community groups and health care facilities. There are also provincial and national archives, which will be particularly useful to groups looking at how the health of their community or the environment has changed over time.

Surf the Net



The newest tool in the researcher's storehouse is the Internet, and particularly the World Wide Web. The Internet works like the telephone system: Everyone with a phone is hooked into the same system and can speak with one another. In the case of the Internet, however, it is computers around the world that are linked to one another.

This modern technology gives you almost instant access to millions of documents from people and organizations in thousands of countries. Using the Internet is fast — searches usually take a few minutes at most; sweeping — there is more information here than in any other research site; flexible — you can change your research strategy and subject areas effortlessly; and up to date — you can access information put on the Web just a few minutes earlier. However, if you are not familiar with how to use the Internet it can be a frustrating experience that wastes a lot of time.

The Internet can also be expensive, depending on where you live and how you access it. Most public libraries, however, offer free Internet access.

You connect to the World Wide Web by using a browser, which will enable your computer to get and display the information you want. The two best known browsers are Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Explorer.

Tip: Your group may wish to access on-line databases, which contain millions of references. We recommend taking some time to read the *Directory of On-line Databases* and the *Manual of On-line Search Strategies* for some helpful hints. These books are available from your library.

Tip: If you are using Netscape Navigator and you don't know the address of the group you are looking for but it has a unique name you can type that name in the address, or "Go To" box, and the group's home page will be found and accessed. For example, if you are trying to reach Greenpeace all you have to do is type in greenpeace.

The fastest way to find a group or organization on the Web is to have their address. This address is called a Uniform Resource Locator, or URL. For example, <http://www.ns.ec.gc.ca/> is the URL for Environment Canada in the Atlantic Region.

If you are going to visit a group's Web site often, you should "Bookmark" the site or save it in the "Favorites" box. It's easy. All you have to do is click on the icon at the top of your page that says "Bookmark" or "Favorites," then click on the "add" button. The next time you want to go to this site you just go to your list and click on the name of the group. The Internet will do the rest.

You search the Web by using a search engine. These have fanciful names like Yahoo!, HotBot, Lycos, AltaVista and Excite. Most of these can search through more than 50 million databases in a few seconds. Usually they search by subject, as specified by you. Some search engines, however, such as Excite, search by concept. For example, if you type *asthma* into the search box, Excite would also look for references to breathing problems.

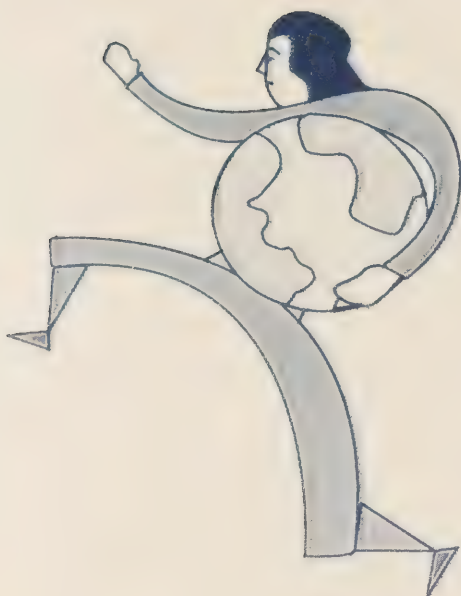
The results of your search will be listed in order of how closely the item found matches what you typed into the search box. Usually 10 items are listed on the screen at one time and 100 references are listed in total. For each site you will find the title and the address of the site, or URL, and a brief summary of the site's contents. All you have to do is click on the title to go to a site.

Tip: *As with any research system, there will be times when you can't access the site selected by your search engine. When this happens try the More Like This button. Also wait a day and try again. The site may be down temporarily.*

General Internet Search Tips

◆ Instead of using key words, try using ideas and concepts and use more than one word in your search. For example, pre-natal planning will be more useful than babies. To be sure that the search engine looks for all the words in your phrase in the order you typed them, put "quotation marks" around it. Otherwise the search engine will look for all documents with the word pre-natal and all documents with the word planning.





- ◆ Try using more descriptive, specific words instead of vague or general terms. For example, a search for “pulp and paper effluent” will produce better results than a search for pollution or discharge.
- ◆ If you find a reference that is helpful, click on the “More Like This” link offered by many search engines. This lets you go right away to similar sites.
- ◆ Try doing an advanced search. It’s really quite easy. All you have to do is type the “+” (plus) sign for words that must be found in your results. Or you can use the “-” (minus) sign for words that should not appear in your results. When using an advanced search remember not to leave any space

between the sign and the word. For example, if you are looking for information on how smog may affect skin, you would type in *smog +skin*, or better yet *smog +rashes*.

In addition to visiting Web sites, you can also join user groups, or newsgroups, to tune into conversations people around the world are having on every subject imaginable. If you are not sure where to find a user group visit <http://www.cyberfiber.com/news/>

This site will provide you with a long list of topic areas. All you have to do is click on the topic you are most interested in and another — much longer — list will appear. This one includes the newsgroups that are now in operation and discussing the topics you are interested in. To find out more about them, click again. Instructions on how to subscribe will be provided to you. Newsgroups are a very good, and usually quick, way to find experts and reference material.

E-mail is another fast and efficient way to keep in touch with individuals who share your interest in a topic or to reach organizations that may have information of use to you. To communicate by e-mail you need an e-mail address. You can often find these by searching for the company name or by going to an e-mail directory. You’ll find these listed on the home page (which is the first page) of most search engines.

Tip: There are a large number of books on the Internet and the World Wide Web that will provide you with more detailed information on how to use these tools to conduct research. We recommend *The Canadian Internet Handbook* by Jim Carroll. You’ll find this book in most libraries.

Ask the government

All three levels of government have information they will share with you, usually free of charge or for a small fee. The federal government, for example, publishes

tens of thousands of documents each year. All these are indexed in *Canadian Government Publications: Quarterly Catalogue*, which is put out by the Canadian Government Publishing Centre. You can find the Centre on the Web at: <http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/>

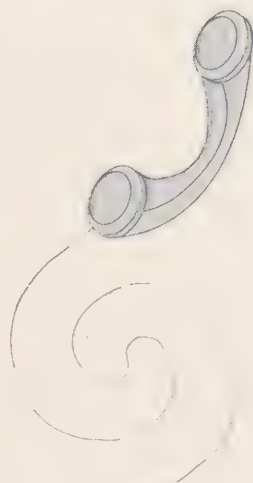
Tip: Most government departments have web sites that contain copies of many of their publications. You can access federal departments on the web at: <http://www.canada.gc.ca>, or through the National Library of Canada's website at: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>

Also useful is *Microlog: Canadian Research Index*. This document, which is published by Micromedia, lists thousands of federal, provincial and local publications, as well as material and research that the government has co-sponsored. Here you will also find annual reports, statistics, policy manuals and primary, or original research material. Many libraries have these books. Micromedia can also be found on the Web at <http://www.mmltd.com/noframes.html>

It is also a good idea to become familiar with the government departments that are most likely to have information of interest to you. For example, you may wish to contact the federal and provincial departments of health and the environment to find out what publications they can send to you.

The government will also help you find information and experts over the phone. For federal references call Reference Canada at 1-800-667-3355. For provincial contacts try calling in Newfoundland and Labrador (709) 729-3610; in Nova Scotia 1-800-670-4357 toll-free or (902) 424-5200; in New Brunswick 1-888-762-8600 toll-free in English or 1-888-762-8700 toll-free in French or (506) 684-7901 in English or (506) 684-7902 in French; and in Prince Edward Island 1-800-236-5196 toll-free or (902) 368-4000.

Environment Canada's web site for the Atlantic Region can be found at: <http://www.ns.ec.gc.ca> This site provides a contact list of Environment Canada experts by topic, information on a wide variety of environmental issues and programs, copies of popular publications, information on the Action 21 Community Funding Program and the Community Animation Program (CAP), a guide to other sources of funding for environmental projects in the Atlantic Region, links to other environmental sites, and much more.



Health Canada's national web site can be found at: <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca>. Here you will find a page devoted to health information on such issues as nutrition, family violence, aging and mental health. News releases and speeches are also available, as well as other publications. As well, there is a section on the National Forum on Health and the work this committee has done.

IS this right?

There's a lot of information out there. Once you've found facts and figures that are useful to you, the next step is to make sure this info is correct. It's not easy. Often it is a judgement call. There are, however, a few things you should do.

The first step is to begin your research with sources that you know and trust. Also check to see if the author of the material has written in this field before, or has a track record as an authority in a particular area. Do the same with the publisher of the material. Is this a reputable company? This type of information is often included on a book jacket, in an author's bio or as part of a Web page.

As well, you should find out how old the material is. Information more than five years old may no longer be accurate. The more up to date your information the greater degree of faith you can have in it.

Finally, see if you can find this information elsewhere. If only one source has the info you are looking for that source may be suspect. It is better to err on the side of caution than use information that is not accurate and can be refuted. This hurts your group's reputation.

CAN I copy this?

That depends. You are free to photocopy or print off a single copy of most material if it is for personal use. You cannot, however, photocopy material for distribution if that material is copyrighted – and most is. Look for the © symbol at the bottom of documents or Web pages. Even if you do not see this symbol the work may still be copyrighted. It is always best to ask permission of the author before photocopying anything unless the publication states – as this one does – that readers are free to copy the material for others.



HOW do I cite references?

Whenever you use specific information from a company, group or person you need to reference that source. If you are giving a presentation, you can simply say something like, "As noted by Halifax researcher Timothy Tucker, the major cause of air pollution is..."

In written materials, however, the reference needs to be more detailed. In the main text you can still state, "As noted by Halifax researcher Timothy Tucker, the major cause of air pollution is..." but the source should be properly referenced. One widely used format for books or Web pages is: *Last name of author, author's initials (date of publication). Title of publication or source. Location of publisher or URL: Name of publisher.*

If you are citing from a journal article the reference looks like this: *Last name of author, author's initials (date of publication). Title of journal article. Title of journal, Journal number, Pages in journal.*

GETTING Started: A Checklist



- ☐ Narrow your topic.
- ☐ Brainstorm ideas and questions with your group.
- ☐ Try free writing about your topic.
- ☐ Put yourself in the place of a reporter. Ask Who? What? Where? When? Why? and How?
- ☐ Identify your priorities.
- ☐ Determine what information and facts you already have.
- ☐ Prepare an outline of the information you need to gather. Note who is responsible for different tasks.
- ☐ Start with local contacts and organizations then go further afield.

INTERNET Addresses & Sites

Federal Government

- ◆ **Environment Canada - Atlantic Region**
<http://www.ns.ec.gc.ca>
- ◆ **Government of Canada Primary Internet Site**
<http://www.canada.gc.ca>
- ◆ **Health Canada**
<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca>

Provincial Government

- ◆ **Government of New Brunswick**
<http://www.gov.nb.ca>
- ◆ **Government of Newfoundland and Labrador**
<http://www.gov.nf.ca>
- ◆ **Government of Nova Scotia**
<http://www.gov.ns.ca>
- ◆ **Government of Prince Edward Island**
<http://www.gov.pe.ca>

International Organizations

- ◆ **International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)**
<http://iisd1.iisd.ca/>
- ◆ **Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**
<http://www.oecd.org/env/>
- ◆ **World Health Organization**
<http://who.ultralab.anglia.ac.uk/>

Libraries

- ◆ **National Library of Canada**
<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>

List Serves

- ◆ **Sustainable Maritimes List Serve**
<http://chebucto.ns.ca/lists/sust-mar/.index.html>

*Visit their web site to read previous posts, to subscribe or unsubscribe.
Send an e-mail to their over 100 subscribers at sust-mar@chebucto.ns.ca*

Networks

- ◆ **Community Health Promotion Network Atlantic (CHPNA)**
<http://www.chebucto.ns.ca/CommunitySupport/CHPNA/index.html>
(CHPNA also has a list serve if you are a member)
- ◆ **New Brunswick Environmental Network (NBEN)**
<http://www.web.net/~nben>
- ◆ **Newfoundland and Labrador Environment Network (NLEN)**
<http://www3.nf.sympatico.ca/nlen/NLEN.HTM>
- ◆ **Nova Scotia Environmental Network (NSEN)**
<http://juliet.stfx.ca/people/sta/dspencer/www/nsen.html>
- ◆ **PEI Environmental Network** - Please see Contacts.
- ◆ **Web Networks**
<http://www.web.net/>

Web Networks is a non-profit organization which provides Internet-based services geared to the needs of Canada's non-profit and social change communities.

Other

- ◆ **Best Practices Toolkit**
<http://www.benton.org/Practice/Toolkit/>

- ◆ **Écolo Ouaibe**
<http://www.odyssee.net/~sdesmar/enviro/>

A directory of over 400 Francophone web sites on the environment.

- ◆ **Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research (ICURR)**
<http://www.web.net/icurr/>

ICURR provides a unique and comprehensive database and lending library on local government. The research and publication program represents a vital element in the analysis of economic, environmental and planning issues confronting local governments throughout Canada.

- ◆ **Native American Indian Resources**
<http://indy4.fdl.cc.mn.us/~isk/mainmenu.html>

Search Engines

- ◆ **AltaVista**
<http://altavista.digital.com>
- ◆ **Excite**
<http://www.excite.com>
- ◆ **Health A to Z: the Search Engine for Health and Medicine**
<http://www.healthatoz.com/>
- ◆ **HOTBOT**
<http://www.hotbot.com>
- ◆ **Lycos**
<http://www.lycos.com>
- ◆ **WebCrawler**
<http://webcrawler.com>
- ◆ **Yahoo**
<http://www.yahoo.com>

Where Can I Find... ?
A Research Guide for Groups
interested in Health and Environment Issues

Errata

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New Brunswick Environmental Network

167 Creek Road, Waterford, NB E4E 4L7

tel: (506) 433-6101; fax: (506) 433-6111; email: nben@nbnet.nb.ca

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Newfoundland and Labrador Environmental Network

382 Duckworth Road, P.O. Box 2549

Station C, St. John's NF A1C 6K1

tel: (709) 753-6444; fax: (709) 753-4110; email: nlen@nf.sympatico.ca

PEI Environmental Network should read: "a network of environmental groups from across *Prince Edward Island*".

Name/Organization**Community Animation Program (CAP) Atlantic - Information Centre****Address**

c/o Environment Canada, 5th Floor, Queen Square, Dartmouth, NS B2Y 2N6

Phone Number**Fax Number****e-mail**

1-800-663-5755 toll-free throughout the Atlantic Provinces

Topic

CAP is a joint Health Canada and Environment Canada initiative aimed at building the capacity of community groups to make the links between, and take action on, issues involving health and environment. The Information Centre offers free information searches on health and environment issues, copies of free publications, etc.

Name/Organization**Community Health Promotion Network Atlantic (CHPNA)****Address**

PO Box 825, Memramcook, NB E0A 2C0

Phone Number**Fax Number****e-mail**

(506) 758-0987

swvced@nbnet.nb.ca

Topic

CHPNA's mission is to facilitate the sharing of information and resources between individuals, groups and communities in order to increase their control over and improve their own health. Services include a quarterly newsletter, access to an electronic mail list, networking opportunities, the Sharinghouse web site, and more.

Name/Organization**New Brunswick Environmental Network****Address**

RR #4, Sussex, NB E0E 1P0

Phone Number**Fax Number****e-mail**

(506) 433-6101 - phone/fax

nben@nben.nb.ca

Topic

A network of environmental groups from across New Brunswick.

Name/Organization

Newfoundland and Labrador Environment Network

Address

Box 944, Corner Brook, NF A2H 6J2

Phone Number

(709) 634-2520 - phone/fax

Fax Number

e-mail

nlen@web.net

Topic

A network of environmental groups from across Newfoundland and Labrador.

Name/Organization

Nova Scotia Environmental Network

Address

Box 33070, Halifax, NS B3L 4T6

Phone Number

(902) 422-7110

Fax Number

(902) 422-7117

e-mail

nsen@web.net

Topic

A network of environmental groups from across Nova Scotia.

Name/Organization

PEI Environmental Network

Address

126 Richmond St., Charlottetown, PEI C1A 1H9

Phone Number

(902) 566-4170

Fax Number

(902) 566-4037

e-mail

peien@isn.net

Topic

A network of environmental groups from across Newfoundland and Labrador.

Name/Organization

Address

Phone Number

Fax Number

e-mail

Topic

Name/Organization

Address

Phone Number

Fax Number

e-mail

Topic

Name/Organization

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Topic

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page, possibly from a composition book or a legal pad. The edges of the paper are slightly irregular, suggesting it might be a scan of a physical document. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.



Canada